

AMMAN, May 5 (JNA) — The Upper House of Parliament held a meeting here today during which four newly appointed members were sworn in. They were: Mr. Wasfi Mirza, Dr. Qasim Al Rimawi, Mr. Mohammad 'Ubeidat and Mr. Mohammad Al Qur'an. One of the house members, former prime minister Zaid Rifa'i, was elected a member of the house's bureau, which is headed by Mr. Bahjat Talhouh, the speaker of the House. Mr. Talhouh afterwards reported on the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting which was held in Oslo earlier this year.

Hussein to visit Iraq soon

AMMAN, May 5 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein will pay a two-day visit to Iraq in the next few days, the Royal Court announced here today. The announcement said King Hussein will hold talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and other leading Iraqi officials on current Arab affairs and the international situation. The two leaders will also review means of further strengthening Arab solidarity and joint action, the announcement added. King Hussein will be accompanied by a delegation of several senior officials.

Palestine council denounces deportation of Palestinians

AMMAN, May 5 (JT) — The members of the Palestinian National Council in Jordan issued a statement today denouncing Israel's deportation of three notable West Bank citizens including the Mayor of Hebron, Mr. Fahd Al Qawasm, and the Mayor of Halhoul, Mr. Mohammad Milhem.

"The new Zionist crime," the statement said, "is an escalation of Israel's oppressive measures and campaign of intimidation designed to curb the uprising of the Palestinian people" who are determined to fight the self-rule scheme and to continue the struggle, whatever the sacrifice, for the restoration of their usurped rights to self-determination and an independent state under the sole leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

In the struggle against Zionism, it stressed, all sectors of the Palestinian people are involved, forming one national unity which is bound to abort all attempts by Zionists and their agents to lead the Palestinian people astray and distract them from their real struggle and their enemy with side issues. It said the Zionist enemy has now openly resorted to its sole weapon, that of intimidation, oppression, killings, demolition of homes, collective punishment and deportations.

In this heroic struggle, which is growing in intensity every day, the tremendous potentials and energy of our people are released because this people is determined to win its just cause, the statement said.

"In the course of this struggle," it added, "the real intentions of the Zionists and their protectors in Washington against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation at large are becoming known to the world, as is the role which their agents like the traitor Sadat are playing in the region by subjugating the Arab people and returning them to slavery and imperialist domination. The impotence which is paralysing Arab resources is also becoming evident. It is high time that these resources were mobilised in the sacred battle that is being waged against the Zionists, and their masters, for the liberation of Arab lands."

"While we take pride in the heroism of the unarmed people in our occupied territories, who are fighting the Arab battle on their own, we also express our agony and sorrow because so far... no effective measures have yet been taken against the snake's head, American imperialism, and Arab oil is still flowing to America and petrodollars are still pouring into American banks at a time when the blood of the Palestinian people is being spilt in Hebron, Jerusalem, Nablus, and Ramallah."

Spanish archaeological mission plans numerous projects in '80

By Steve Ross
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, May 5 — Spanish-Jordanian cooperation in the study of Jordan's past was furthered this week by the visit here of Prof. Martin Almagro of the University of Madrid.

Prof. Almagro, who is director both of Spain's National Archaeological Museum and of the Spanish Archaeological Mission in Jordan, left this morning after finalising with the Department of Antiquities plans for the mission's work in 1980.

He told the Jordan Times in an interview last night that work will begin on May 16, when his son Dr. Antonio Almagro arrives to resume the restoration of the Umayyad buildings of Amman's Citadel.

Cooperation between the Antiquities Department and the Spanish team has already produced some notable results. This team cleaned, restored and published the famous frescoes at the Umayyad desert retreat of Qusayr 'Amra, and has so far made considerable progress in excavating and restoring the Citadel buildings.

One of the Spanish mission's major projects has, however, just barely begun. This is the preparation, by the extremely accurate yet difficult and expensive photogrammetric process, of topographical surveys of Jordan's antiquities. "We are making these surveys," Prof. Almagro said, "so that archaeologists will have available accurate plans of any site where they want to work."

Rather than having to spend days in the field with surveying equipment to prepare site plans, the archaeologists will be able to ask the Spanish team or the Department of Antiquities for the photogrammetric plan, whose preparation requires vastly less field work.

The process, which has already

been used to make a plan of the Citadel, involves the use of two cameras, which take photographs of the same subject from slightly different angles. This photogrammetry is all that needs to be done in the field; the two pictures are then reconciled in the laboratory to produce very detailed and accurate drawings. The photogrammetric drawings are more

The restoration work on the Citadel is the first priority on the Spanish team's list of projects to be taken up this year; the photogrammetric survey is the second. Prof. Almagro listed the sites with top priority in the survey project as: Petra, Shaubak, Karak and Medineh (where another member of the Spanish team, Father Emilio Olavarri, plans to



The Umayyad reception hall on Amman's Citadel.

accurate than a mere photograph because by taking into account the difference between the angles of the two cameras, they cancel out any distortions of perspective. Therefore such drawings can be used instead of the traditional archaeologist's method of measured drawing.

To make a photogrammetric plan of a site, one takes the two cameras up in an aeroplane. But the process can also be used on a smaller scale, as it has been in the preparation of drawings of the interior of the Citadel buildings.

"After making our aerial survey," Prof. Almagro said, "we will return to Madrid with the photographs. Then whenever a plan of a particular site is needed, we can take the photographs and make the plan from them." Since the reconciling of the two pictures is the most difficult and expensive part of the whole process, there is no reason to do it until the plan is needed.

start excavating in the near future).

The third priority is the restoration and cleaning of the frescoes that have been found in caves at the Wadi Siyagh (in Petra), and in Al Baidah. "This work," said Prof. Almagro, "has to be done when it is neither too cold nor too hot. Therefore it is tentatively scheduled for either May or October; we will see what the weather permits."

Towards the end of the list are the publication of the Citadel work the Spaniards plan a multi-lingual volume, as was the case with the publication of Qusayr 'Amra, and finally, an exhibition in Amman of the results of the team's work so far. This show could happen as early as June this year, and will include the exhibition of Nabatean art which has already gone on a tour to Spain, France, Germany and Belgium.

The projects listed above are both intensive and wide-ranging; when Prof. Almagro's son arrives this month, he and his team will be quite busy. But this is only the work planned for this year, with future seasons left open.

A DIPLOMATIC MISSION has vacancy for a FULL-TIME TRANSLATOR

Must have excellent knowledge of Arabic with ability to translate into fluent idiomatic English. University education and good working knowledge of current world affairs required. Some typing ability also required. Must be willing to work evenings, days, weekends on rotating basis. Salary commensurate with education and experience. Suitable candidates will be asked to undergo tests. Send resume, home address and phone number 10:

Personnel Officer
American Embassy
P.O. Box 354
Amman, Jordan.

Meeting violence with non-violence

The patience of the Palestinians under occupation is running out, and West Bankers are turning more and more to civil disobedience in the face of ever-increasing Israeli encroachments on their rights. In the following article, reprinted from the April 25 issue of the London-based Middle East

International, Rex Winger looks at the forces facing an organised campaign of resistance in the occupied Arab territories, conditions that will have to be overcome to work.

ISRAEL'S decision to permit Jewish settlement inside Arab Hebron is regarded by Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip as Prime Minister Begin's most provocative act against them so far. The mayors of the West Bank towns of Hebron, Halhoul, Ramallah, Bethlehem and Nablus have all agreed independently that since the Camp David accords the military authorities have increased indiscriminate arrests, collective punishments and land confiscations. But the Hebron decision was the final straw. The Palestinians see it as a plan to expel them by the direct invasion of their towns. Their response to this new challenge should not be underestimated. As Mohammad Milhem, the mayor of Halhoul, (who has just been deported from the West Bank, along with the Mayor of Hebron, Mr. Fahd Qawasm) explains, the Hebron decision represented "a very dangerous turning point. It showed us there is nothing left to be afraid of — what else can the Israelis do to us?... But we refuse to be thrown out of the West Bank!"

How can the Palestinians combat Israeli designs? The call for more demonstrations and protest marches is one indication. Mayor Qawasm of Hebron has asked for greater civil disobedience because "prisons can't threaten us any longer." He has also suggested that Arabs should boycott the settlers by refusing to sell them goods. And there is talk of preventing Arabs from the occupied territories from working inside Israel. Thus, while few Palestinian leaders will talk about it in any depth, the impression is that large-scale non-violent action will be the Arab answer to Israel's newest challenge.

There is an almost infinite variety of non-violent tactics that Palestinians could execute in the West Bank and Gaza. Non-compliance with Israeli civil regulations, work slowdowns, "overloading" the military administration with irrelevant or far-fetched information, or minimising Arab dealings with the authorities, could all substantially increase Israel's occupation expenditure of time, money and patience. This could further strengthen the anti-occupation lobby inside Israel. And world-wide TV broadcasts showing silent sit-ins in Jerusalem or hundreds of Palestinians standing in quiet protest beside their pre-1948 houses would pain the conscience of many a western liberal.

Despite the potential advantages of passive resistance, however, the real question is whether conditions in the occupied territories are suitable for this style of struggle. Or does Israeli rule mean that resistance must be confined to sporadic bombings and throwing stones at jeeps?

The physical characteristics of the West Bank and Gaza pose serious problems for coordinated mass civil disobedience. The most immediate is that the two areas are 40 miles apart and are physically and socially different. This means separate planning and tactics. Gaza's small size and concentrated population offer easier logistics but give the Israeli military the same advantage. In the West Bank, geographical and demographic distinctions make for the contrary. There is no one key population centre. This deprives the Palestinians of a place on which to focus their attention and to demonstrate their demands. Jerusalem offers the most logical possibility and the most obvious problems. The other Arab towns of Hebron, Nablus, Ramallah, and Bethlehem are all separated by long distances. And in between there are thousands of Arabs living in dozens of villages.

Organisation would therefore represent an enormous difficulty. Communication would be the key to success but in mass, non-violent resistance, plans and strategies tend to be open and therefore easily known to the opposition. In the occupied territories this could be disastrous. The arrest of leaders and key activists the night before an event would be a serious blow to any mass action. Moreover, the Israelis could easily halt all traffic going to any particular site. This is a tactic often used when the mayors want to attend public meetings together. They are simply prevented from passing through the check-points set up outside their towns. In other cases, the army has turned back bus-loads of demonstrators. Another tactic has been to check ID cards at a pace that turns a 30-minute trip into an all-day affair. So, even when Palestinian leaders plan an event and mobilise the population, there is always the danger that the people will never arrive.

The paucity of media attention is another problem. Apart from the Arab newspapers, the Israeli press generally neglects or plays down Palestinian protests. And with exceptions such as Amman Kapelouk in Al Hamishmar, the Israeli media usually ignore or minimise the widespread use of brutality by the military authorities in punishing Arab demonstrators. Physical beatings, summary prison terms, or collective punishments of entire towns are almost daily occurrences somewhere in the West Bank and Gaza. Since the western press maintains a near black-out on most of these abuses, it would be imperative for any non-violent resistance movement to break down this barrier of silence. But the job would be made more difficult because the Israelis would presumably forbid journalists to enter the area of activity, or would at least restrict reporters' coverage. During recent demonstrations in Hebron, for example, soldiers confiscated news film. The government could broaden its censorship to eliminate stories of gov-

ernment brutality — as they did in stop story of the torture and murder of four / an Israeli soldier during the 1978 Litani / — in the name of "national security".

The most formidable deterrent to in disobedience, however, is the pain and the the Israelis can inflict in retaliation. For the press reports it or not, it is still the in who gets beaten or tear-gassed, or sent a few months in jail. And if the brutalities co unabated, the movement could weaken; especially if the protestors failed to perceive real gains accruing from their actions.

But even if the Israeli military refrain physical violence, another sanction whose consequence is often overlooked is financial. Striking shopowners are heavily f even forced to close. The imprisonment breadwinner can quickly cripple a family. authorities impose heavy fines on son daughters for participating in demonstrati effect on their families can be devastati tactic is used frequently. In Bethlehem last 44 students were arrested for a silent marc testing against the low grades awarded the the Jordanian authorities (in the tawjibi e. The demonstration had nothing to do with Yet the military arrested the youths, fining who pleaded guilty 5,000 Israeli pound double for those who pleaded not guilty fines totalled about \$10,000.) In this ca municipality bailed out the families, but suc tance is rare.

The infliction of financial suffering com time when Israel's inflation is running at a 150 per cent and stress in the general econo acute. That Palestinians are often the first i casualties in an Israeli recession makes the i of financial sanctions particularly intimid Already, tough economic conditions have t Palestinian leaders to change their plans. have lowered their sights, from their original of compelling the entire Arab labour force to out working in Israel, to preventing Arab lat ers from working on settlement constructi the West Bank. But these workers must be plied with substitute jobs and pay. And, Arab petro-dollars have entered the area, t this will remain a difficult achievement.

Clearly, objective assessment of the situ suggests a gloomy future for the success of i violent resistance in the West Bank and G But, compounding these difficulties, there psychological impediments. Quite simply, m Palestinians see little value in civil disobedie "If we thought it could work," said one acti "we'd use it tomorrow."

One reason for this scepticism is that torically the Palestinians have had little rev from passive resistance. When it was used du the British Mandate, each time the Arabs l cotted a British-sponsored study commissi an election, or withdrew from some econo activity, Zionist forces would enter and gain upper hand. Passive resistance in these cases b fired, and the Palestinians are understand wary about trying it again.

A more serious obstacle is the violence Palestinians have been subjected to for over years. Expelled from their land in 1948... and under tough Israeli occupation for the past years... they must regard current suggestio non-violent resistance as storybook fantas Many Palestinians believe that they have at b only a remote chance of evicting the Israelis fr the West Bank and Gaza through the rig eousness of moral persuasion. Even Ma Milhem, a proponent of non-violent resistanc concluded that Israel's unrelenting actions ha proved that "force must be met with force."

Yet this cynicism reveals the critical weakn of passive resistance in the occupied territio namely, how little it is understood. For civil d obedience is unquestionably a "force" with wh to confront Israeli power. If properly mastere can disrupt military rule, stymie new aggressi and win public support. The international attn it could attract would substantially dispel t "Palestinian-as-terrorist" image. Many may and influential Palestinians are slowly ac knowledging this potential. And while the Pal s tinian resistance movement is not likely to e armed struggle as a way to regain Palestini rights, there is an acceptance that bombs a machine-gun attacks have won them little fr dom in the occupied territories. Civil d obedience, then, represents another weapon th could mobilise thousands of Palestinians in genuine mass resistance movement.

The difficulties confronting such a moveme could be overcome by careful planning and pre paration. Meetings already taking place betwe progressive Israelis and West Bank Palestinia may evolve into an alliance that could win ove Israeli public opinion on Palestinian rights. A more sympathetic view may be forthcoming fro the media as they try to explain why the Cam David autonomy talks failed. And the increasin number of young Israeli soldiers refusing duty in the occupied territories could temper the milita administration of harsh punishment. Nonetheless the ultimate success of non-violent resistanc would demand a groundswell of participation And that can come only when the Palestinia have agreed on its value in their national struggl

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The Royal Court's statement issued on Sunday expressed the sad feelings of His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people at the loss of the Yugoslav leader, President Josip Broz Tito, and lauded the close ties that have always linked Jordan and Yugoslavia.

The same feelings, undoubtedly, now prevail all over the Arab World as it bids farewell to a leader who always supported the just Arab cause, and those of liberty, justice and peace in the world.

Solidarity and the struggle for independence have lost one of their prominent figures with the death of President Tito; and all oppressed nations have lost one of their great supporters.

At the domestic level the late president led Yugoslavia in its unification battle, then in its reconstruction. He managed to preserve its independent stance in a world characterised by regional and international alliances.

At the international level, the late leader was the last of the giant leaders who laid the foundations of the non-aligned movement, which is based on the comprehensive rejection of domination and the policy of polarisation imposed by the superpowers on the nations of the world.

We are confident that Yugoslavia, which President Tito built into the nation it is today, will remain the supporter of justice, peace and what is right; and will always remain committed to Arab rights.

AL DUSTOUR: In his opening address to the fifth international seminar on Islamic architecture here, His Majesty King Hussein expressed his deep sorrow at the continued occupation of Jerusalem and Arab land in Palestine.

In the King's references to Jerusalem and Palestine there is a clear indication of the value of the Islamic sanctuaries and monuments in occupied Palestine, and their outstanding position in the cultural and architectural heritage of the Islamic World.

The King's speech about Jerusalem and Palestine points at the bleeding wound in the Arab and Islamic body. Our allegiance to our cultural heritage cannot be considered complete without the restoration of Jerusalem and Palestine, whatever the sacrifices are.

WHAT'S GOING ON

German Film

The Goethe Institute presents a film by Bernhard Sinkel and Alf Brustellin entitled "Der Maedchenkrieg" (1977) starring Adelheid Arndt, Katherin Hunter, Antonia Reinighaus, Matthias Hubich and Hans-Christian Blech. The film starts at 8 p.m. and is subtitled in English.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Consists of one bedroom, sitting and dining room, kitchen and bathroom, with central heating. Location: Sports City area.

Please call Tel: 62887

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Furnished with the most modern European furniture. Each flat consists of two bedrooms, living-room, dining-room, two bathrooms, spacious kitchen. There is a private telephone in each apartment. The building is provided with a lift and is surrounded by a big garden with a swimming pool.

Location: University Road, near the Bustan Restaurant; Ezzedin Khalifa residence.

Please call tel. 61885

Seminar on Islamic architecture: "Stimulating true excellence"

by a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, May 5 — The first half of the Aga Khan Award for Architecture Seminar was held this evening with the first of a series of papers presented by distinguished architects and scholars on the role of Islamic architecture in the Arab world.

The seminar was opened yesterday morning at the Hotel Jordan Intercontinental by His Majesty King Hussein and His Majesty the Aga Khan. The King, who presided over the opening ceremony, devoted two days of the seminar to the study of Islamic architecture and its role in the Arab world. He stressed the importance of Islamic architecture in the Arab world and the need to preserve and develop it. He also stressed the importance of Islamic architecture in the Arab world and the need to preserve and develop it.

"The seminars have been convened in a number of cities in the Muslim world and it is appropriate that this one — dealing with public buildings and spaces — should be held in Amman," he said.

"Jordan is an Arab country, rich in Islamic history, heritage and archaeological sites, and has made commendable efforts to preserve Petra, the desert castles as well as its other renowned monuments.

"By contrast, you (the participants) will undoubtedly remark during your coming few days in Amman the striking amount of construction going on around us. Over the last few years, Amman has tripled in geographical area and doubled in population. To the architects and scholars gathered here, this building boom serves to emphasise further the urgency for our present endeavours.

"Nearly all Muslim countries in the throes of change and development are encountering the challenges which we are considering today... Jordan has earned an enviable reputation for the steps it has taken in grappling with these issues, through, for example, careful planning of a city and technology policy aimed at rational economic development," he added.

"The rapid pace of urbanisation

and the dramatic increase in wealth in some Muslim countries have provided us with an opportunity, but much more so, a responsibility. In our desire to respond quickly and effectively to tremendous social demands and pressures, the tendency has been to import ideas and technologies without reflecting on their suitability to the needs of our people. To absorb foreign architectural expression without thought or analysis, without adopting that which is valid and rejecting that which is inappropriate could lead to a grave and irreversible cultural alienation. We are in danger of losing that vital sense of continuity with our past without which, I believe, we can have no real future.

"Much damage has been done, but it is not too late to check the erosion of our environment, to turn in new directions and work toward a future we can all be proud of. That is why, three years ago, I initiated the Aga Khan Award for Architecture. I decided that an award programme that offered substantial incentives for outstanding work, that was based on a serious intellectual examination of the issues and that recognised the contributions of all involved in the building process could do much to stimulate true

excellence in Islamic architecture. Working with a distinguished international steering committee, I believe we can say that the response to the first award has justified this belief."

King Hussein, responding to the Aga Khan's opening address, remarked on the significance of the Aga Khan award for Jordan. "We live in the historic centre of the Islamic world and are keenly aware of the need to associate a sense of identity with the best the Islamic world has to offer."

The King expressed the hope that the activities of the award can gain the respect of the architectural and engineering community throughout the Islamic world and beyond.

"Oil has produced jobs for our people whose remittances (from the oil producing countries) have been invested in the last two decades in real estate and construction." The subsequent unguided construction boom has had a harmful impact on the environment, which the King said he hopes will be changed for the better in the next decades as a result of more careful planning. He added with a note of sadness the need to renovate the Islamic sites now under Israeli occupation.

Two hundred projects have so far been nominated representing

some 30 countries from Morocco to Indonesia including a wide variety of building types from single houses to huge multi-use complexes. The Aga Khan went on to explain: "They reveal considerable variation in materials and design approach in response to local and regional conditions. Many of them are of extreme interest and sensitivity. Considered cumulatively they seem to demonstrate that the spirit of Islam is not irrevocably lost to the modern environment."

The previous seminars dealt with topics of concern to all Muslim countries, namely the crises of urbanisation in the Muslim world, the preservation of historic and traditional environments, hous-

ing, and lastly symbols and signs in Islamic architecture.

"In all our areas of study, we have found no simple or infallible answers, but we have made progress. We have discovered priorities and approaches that, we feel, will help us evaluate the architecture of contemporary Islam and point directions for the future. Identity and human scale, environmental integrity, suitability and cost-effectiveness are of prime importance. The buildings in use and the reaction of those who live and work within them have been subject to close scrutiny in the award process....

"Today we begin a search for form—as we look at public buildings and spaces in Islam. We are

very conscious of the role that buildings play in our lives. Major public buildings and spaces are often large, easily identifiable and have considerable symbolic and physical presence within the environment. They are generally designed to last and may involve a substantial commitment of public funds. Therefore their design constitutes an important demonstration of the architectural and planning principles that lie at the heart of the award programme.

"Public buildings, more than any other building type are a major force in creating taste in a given area or country. They are complicated structures which combine diverse functions and services in a single complex. They may be

technologically sophisticated, and can often be designed to meet stringent performance standards.

"Architectural excellence in this area will thus demand much more than formal brilliance of conception or limited functional success. Buildings that fulfil a major public role are a result of many people's labours. They may involve government departments, developers and financiers, specialised consultants, as well as the architect, the engineer and the contractor. They may require a design/build relationship and they may often require inputs from a wide range of professional disciplines. Public buildings are the paradigm of the team approach," the Aga Khan concluded.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, May 5 (JNA) — The cabinet yesterday endorsed an agreement on economic cooperation with Iraq signed last week. During the session, cabinet members also heard a report on the talks held between officials from both sides that led to the signing of the agreement.

AMMAN, May 5 (JT) — "Population Growth in Jordan," a seminar sponsored by the Department of Statistics, will open here Wednesday under the patronage of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The two-day seminar will evaluate the final report of the fertility survey carried out here in 1976 by the department in cooperation with the World Fertility Survey (WFS), a non-profit London-based organisation. It will deal also with the policy implications of the survey, the need for further analysis of the data and the results of a four-year multi-purpose household survey conducted by the department. The seminar will be attended by population experts from U.S. universities, the WFS and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the main funder of the fertility survey.

AMMAN, May 5 (JNA) — The foreign affairs and legal committees of the National Consultative Council (NCC) held meetings today under the chairmanship of the council's President, Mr. Ahmad Tarawneh. At the meetings, Mr. Abdul Wahhab Al Majali was elected chairman of the foreign affairs committee and Mr. Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh its rapporteur. Mr. Salim Al Qudah was elected chairman of the legal committee and Mr. Jawdat Al Subul the committee's rapporteur.

AMMAN, May 5 (JNA) — The role of the private sector in developing the Jordanian economy will be the subject of discussion during a meeting to be held at the Amman Chamber of Industry tomorrow under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaaf. Attending the meeting will be representatives of the Chamber of Industry, the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, local banks and insurance companies. The discussion will centre around a memorandum which has been prepared by the private sector since its representatives held their first meeting with the prime minister last January to discuss the same issue.

AMMAN, May 5 (JT) — The Minister of Supply, Dr. Jawad Anani, will leave for Sofia tomorrow on a visit to Bulgaria to last several days. During the visit, which comes at the invitation of the Bulgarian government, Dr. Anani will open an exhibition of food products in Sofia. Dr. Anani said he will also hold talks with the Bulgarian trade minister and other officials on increasing the volume of trade between Bulgaria and Jordan, especially with regard to Jordan's imports of meat and other food products for the Civil Service Consumer Corporation. Dr. Anani will be accompanied by a number of senior officials from his ministry.

AMMAN, May 5 (JNA) — Jordanian and Pakistani officials opened talks here today on technical cooperation between their countries in railway transportation. Taking part in the talks are a team representing the Aqaba Railway Corporation and one from the Pakistani railway corporation which arrived in Amman on Saturday for a five-day visit. Today's talks centred on dispatching Pakistani skilled technicians and manpower to Jordan and sending Jordanians for training in Pakistan. The Director General of the Aqaba Railway Corporation, Mr. Sahl Hamzeh briefed the Pakistani team on his corporation's plans and services. The Jordanian team at the talks, which were held at the Ministry of Transport, was the Minister's Under-Secretary, Mr. Hashem Al Taher.

AMMAN, May 5 (JNA) — Jordan is taking part in an international meeting on savings techniques which will open in Vienna tomorrow. Delegates from 35 countries will discuss during the five-day meeting cooperation between nations on methods of saving money and on an international plan to achieve this end, a spokesman for the Post Office Savings Fund said. Jordan will be represented at the meeting by the fund's Director, Mr. Abdullah Al Hawamdeh.

AMMAN, May 5 (JNA) — Minister of Culture and Youth Taher Hikmat left for Tunis today to take part in a meeting of Arab ministers of youth and sports which will start tomorrow. He said the ministers will review final arrangements for holding the Arab school sports tournament which Jordan has been entrusted with organising; and means of financing such a tournament. In addition, he said, the ministers will be discussing Arab participation in the Moscow Olympics this summer and a report on an Arab sports policy. Mr. Hikmat is accompanied by a delegation of several officials from his ministry.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	500	1,550	1,550	1,550
Lime and Silicate Brick	JD 5,000	600	5,350	5,300	5,350
French Insurance Co.	JD 10,000	25	12,740	12,740	12,740
Bank of Jordan	JD 1,000	250	2,090	2,090	2,090
Gulf Bank	JD 5,000	229	12,000	12,000	12,000
Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	3685	1,560	1,550	1,550
Bank of Amman	JD 1,000	630	2,320	2,300	2,320
Investment Bank	JD 10,000	593	14,300	14,000	14,300
National Bank	JD 1,000	2750	1,520	1,520	1,520
Dawa Development	JD 5,000	30	14,500	14,500	14,500
Westmont Co.	JD 1,000	4090	4,150	4,050	4,100
Arab Bank	JD 1,000	600	0,990	0,980	0,990
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	1100	1,520	1,500	1,520
International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	4100	1,030	1,020	1,020
Aluminum Industries	JD 1,000	100	1,270	1,270	1,270
Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	2429	2,020	2,000	2,000
Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	580	1,050	1,050	1,050
Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	2500	3,350	3,270	3,320
Estate Finance Corporation	JD 1,000	20065	1,100	1,060	1,060
Cement Factories Co.	JD 2,000	100	3,780	3,780	3,780
Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 10,000	950	19,400	19,300	19,300
Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	1490	1,290	1,270	1,270
Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	625	0,850	0,840	0,840
Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	1000	0,800	0,800	0,800
Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	1000	1,400	1,370	1,370
Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	50	3,450	3,450	3,450
Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	500	2,550	2,550	2,550
Steel Industry	JD 10,000	1232	10,050	10,050	10,050
		400	15,400	15,350	15,350

Volume Traded on Monday, May 5, 1980: 116,772
Total number of shares traded: 49,703

TODAY'S WEATHER

"Khamsin" conditions will prevail. Winds will be easterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm, changing to south-westerly moderate winds and rough seas, with dusty conditions.

Overnight	Daytime
low	high
Amman	10 30
Aqaba	20 38
Deserts	14 32
Jordan Valley	18 35

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	299.00/301.00
U.K. sterling	675.40/679.40
West German mark	163.90/164.90
Swiss franc	176.50/177.50
French franc	70.40/70.80
Italian lire	(for every 100)
Japanese yen	34.90/35.10
(for every 100)	124.80/125.50
Dutch guilder	148.40/149.30
Swedish crown	70.20/70.60
Belgian franc	101.90/102.50

WANTED

one or two-bedroom apartment. Required by a German engineer in or near Jubeiha district. Please Write to: Technical Industrial Plastics Company, P.O. Box 922409, Amman. Attn: Mr. Stark.

THE BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN

Welcome all Commonwealth citizens to membership.

NEXT MORNING:

panel discussion on Jordanian customs and etiquette. 9 a.m. Wednesday 7th May, at the Embassy Club.

ACCEPTANCE OF CONDOLENCES

KAMEL and TAWFIQ KAWAR and all members of the Kawar and Hourani families accept condolences for the late Mrs. LAILA AMIN KAWAR, wife of Mr. Hanna I. Hourani, on Thursday and Friday May 8 and 9, 1980. For men: At Mr. Tawfiq Kawar's house; for ladies, at Mr. Kamel Kawar's house — both located in Jabal Amman, Fifth Circle area.

FIAT FOR SALE

Fiat 131 Mirafiori, 1600 cc, 5500 km. Bought new in June, 1979. In excellent condition, with customs duties paid. Licensed and insured.

For more information, call: Tel. 25131, or 25132 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and ask for Mr. Ibrahim Yacoub.

REX SUPERMARKET

Al Hussein, Tel. 38935

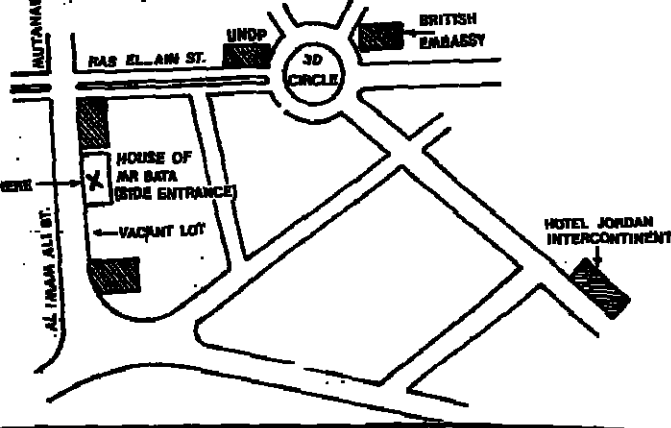
FOR RENT

Modern furnished apartment consisting of two bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen and bathroom. Centrally heated, with a shared telephone. Location: Jabal Amman, between the Third and Fourth Circles.

Please contact telephone 41443

FOR RENT

House consisting of two bedrooms and accessories, with central heating. Location: Jabal Amman (see map). Please contact Mr. Bata at Tel. 44867



HOUSE FOR RENT

With deluxe furniture, central heating and private telephone; on the second floor, with two bedrooms with accessories, and a big roof. Location: Jabal Amman, behind the Islamic College, near Shepherd Hotel.

Call tel. 42865

WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION SWAQA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT NOTICE TO CONSTRUCTION TENDERERS

The Water Supply Corporation wishes to inform pre-qualified and interested construction tenderers that addendums Nos 3 and 4, and revised drawings of the above-mentioned project have been prepared. They are available to contractors in the Supply Section during official working hours. The opening date of the tenders shall remain June 1, 1980.

Director General
Said Beano

TENDER ANNOUNCEMENT from the Public Transport Corporation

The Public Transport Corporation announces its intention to purchase 100 new large buses. Those interested in taking part in bidding on this contract will please call on the secretary of the tender committee at the corporation's offices in Jabal Hussein to receive tender specifications, instructions and conditions in return for an unrefundable fee of JD 100. The deadline for bidding is 12 noon Sunday, June 8, 1980. A bank guarantee or certified cheque for 5% of the bid value shall be attached to the bid.

Ibrahim Mahadin
Director General

SECRETARY WANTED

GILCON LTD., requires a part-time or full-time secretary with experience who can type in both Arabic and English.

Please call: Tel. 30848 or 61293; write P.O. Box 5011, Amman.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Korea Products Exhibition Company has the great honour of offering you a golden opportunity to furnish your lovely house with very inexpensive but high quality and very soft pile carpets, available at our store in Amman.

We offer high quality American acrylic wool pile on a jute base. Sixteen different colours, in various patterns, to be chosen according to furniture colour and type of living room.

The customer will be able to buy at our first offer of JD 5 per square metre (installment at our expense included anywhere in Jordan). The normal price is JD 8 per square metre. Do not miss this opportunity; Take the chance to make your family happy.

Contact us for further information at Nashashibi Centre, Jabal Hussein. Tel: 64011, 67331.

MODERN FURNISHED APARTMENT WITH TELEPHONE

For rent in Jabal Amman, between the Fourth and Fifth Circles. Provided with central heating, private entrance, and a garden.

Three bedrooms, salon, sitting room and dining room. Three bathrooms and a large kitchen.

Telephone: 41584, after 1 p.m.

Economic News Briefs

U.S. interest rates drop to 17.5 %

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Morgan Guaranty Trust reduced its prime lending rate a full percentage point to 17½ per cent today while others lowered their rates to 18 per cent. The moves from the previous 18½ per cent level reflect lower short-term interest rates in money markets, making it less expensive for banks to raise money for lending.

Chase Manhattan Bank, reduced its prime lending rate ½ point to 18 per cent. It was the fourth drop in the past three weeks in the bank's basic lending rate for corporate loans. Major banks of the United States only last week reduced their prime rates to 18½ per cent from 19 per cent.

The prime rate is the rate banks charge their best corporate customers and many businesses must pay a point or two above prime for their loans. While it does not directly affect consumer loans, the prime is a widely watched indicator of general interest rate trends.

Chase also announced a reduction in its small business base rate to 17½ per cent from 17¾ per cent. That base rate applies to businesses with less than \$1.5 million in assets and under \$500,000 in bank borrowings.

Canada's unemployment stands at 7.4%

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—While unemployment in the United States jumped to 7 per cent last month, its biggest industrial rivals have been holding their rate low and steady, according to figures from the U.S. Department of Labour made available today.

In Japan, the rate dropped in January to 1.9 per cent, a record low since 1975. The number of jobless West Germans fell to 2.8 per cent last winter and has held steady at that rate through March. This is lower than it has been since 1974.

Of the countries surveyed by the Labour Department, only Canada's rate clearly exceeds that of the United States—7.4 per cent in March. Canada's rate has been rising slowly since last summer. Britain's unemployment also began rising again about that time and reached 6.1 per cent in February, when the U.S. figure was down to 6 per cent.

Algeria affirms gas stand; Kuwait denies oil cutback

PARIS, May 5 (R)—Algeria will suspend its exports of liquefied gas if consumers do not want to pay the higher prices now being asked. Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi said in an interview published in Paris today.

Mr. Nabi told the daily newspaper Le Matin that Algeria's oil sales were sufficient to meet the country's foreign currency needs. "Algeria is ready to stop production of liquefied gas...we are of course ready to continue exporting natural gas to France and to Europe but no longer at any price," Mr. Nabi said. The Algerian minister said price rises were necessary to meet production costs which involved paying foreign technicians and technical expenses.

Algeria recently suspended a 350 million franc (\$83 million) order for gas liquefaction equipment from a French firm. It also suspended a contract with a U.S. firm for the building of the plant where the equipment was to be used.

On the other hand, Kuwait government officials clarified today that Kuwait did not plan any additional cutbacks in its oil production beyond the 25 per cent reduction that went into effect April 1st. The officials, who did not wish to be identified, were commenting on a statement by Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Otbazadeh.

Mr. Otbazadeh told a Tehran press conference yesterday Kuwait and Qatar had agreed to

cut back oil production and exports to the West if necessary. The Iranian minister did not elaborate, but observers in Tehran said the cutback was to be aimed at countering U.S.-led efforts to apply economic sanctions against Iran, to force the release of the 53 American hostages held in Tehran for the past six months.

The Kuwait officials said Kuwait had already cutback its production on April 1st from two million to 1.5 million barrels a day. The officials denied intending any additional cutback.

Meanwhile, Bahrain will begin negotiations within the next two weeks on buying a large share in the country's American-owned oil refinery, oil sources said.

Bahrain has told Bahrain Petroleum Company that it wants to

buy an interest in the 250,000 barrels a day refinery which is owned by Caltex, a jointly-owned subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California and Texaco.

The negotiations may be held in London and will cover the size of the stake Bahrain would take and also the value of the refinery, they said. Bahrain is seeking 60 to 75 per cent. The refinery processes all Bahrain's 50,000 barrels a day crude oil output but 80 per cent of its oil comes from Saudi Arabia via a pipeline.

The refinery, established in 1936 as Caltex's first venture, exports 97 per cent of its output through the Caltex network. It has 4,200 employees.

S. Arabia launches ambitious \$235 b. 5-year plan

BAHRAIN, May 5 (R)—The Saudi Arabian cabinet has approved a \$235 billion five-year development plan aimed at changing the structure of the kingdom's economy by building up productive industry. Information Minister Mohammad Abdo Yamani said.

The 1980-1985 plan also calls for a monetary and financial policy to control inflation, proposes fundamental changes in government organisation to improve efficiency, and boosts spending on education and training, the minister said. It is Saudi Arabia's third five-year plan.

The official Saudi press agency quoted Dr. Yamani as saying that investment in the economy under

the new plan, approved last night by a cabinet meeting led by King Khalid, would total 782.8 billion riyals (\$235 billion) compared with 623.3 billion riyals (\$187 billion) for all spending under the 1975-1980 five-year plan.

Dr. Yamani said planning Minister Hisham Nazer told the cabinet this was the first Saudi development plan aimed at changing the structure of the economy by building up productive industry. Mr. Nazer said 37.3 per cent of investment under the new plan would be put into productive industries, compared with 25.1 per cent under the old plan, with the aim of diversifying the kingdom's economy, now heavily dependent on the export of crude

oil. Investment on infrastructure projects, many of which now are complete, will be cut to 35.5 per cent of the new plan from 50 per cent of the old. Spending on education and training, vital in a country where foreigners fill the bulk of skilled and unskilled jobs, will be raised to 19 per cent of the new plan from 15 per cent.

Mr. Nazer said the plan also included controls on spending and "fundamental changes in the present government organisation to make best use of the human resources available and to guarantee a higher level of performance." He did not elaborate.

The planning minister said the plan laid down a monetary and

financial policy to control inflation. He gave no details and current figures for Saudi inflation are not available, although government reports mention inflationary pressures to which the economy is exposed from abroad.

The minister was not quoted as giving any estimates of Saudi Arabia's revenues over the five years of the plan. But the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) projects total revenues of 160 billion riyals (\$48 billion) during the financial year ending this month.

SAMA estimated that 98.7 per cent of this revenue would come from sales of crude oil, of which Saudi Arabia is the world's biggest exporter.

Iran's oil production falls two million barrels a day

TEHRAN, May 5 (R)—Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar said today the country's oil production had fallen by one million barrels a day following suspension of supplies to Japanese and some European firms. He told a press conference, output last week was two million barrels a day "or a bit less" compared with 2.7 million last month. It was scheduled to remain at the two million level, but the future would depend on the market, he said.

Supplies to Japan were suspended last month after Japanese importers refused to pay the new Iranian price of \$35 a barrel.

Mr. Moinefar was speaking following talks here with Oil Minister Abdussalam Zagar in advance of this week's tripartite meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on long-term strategy at Taif, Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Zagar, who sets off for Taif tomorrow with Mr. M. Moinefar, declined to spell out what the Libyan Jamahiriya would do to cut oil supplies to countries imposing sanctions over the hostages crisis.

Mr. Moinefar said the question of unifying the price of oil for which Saudi Arabia currently charges only \$26 a barrel not expected to arise at Taif, although OPEC might discuss it in June, or next year. Mr. Moinefar said Iranian gas supplies to the Soviet Union were still cut off as haggling continues over the price. No gas has gone to the Soviet Union since February, and in March the Russians rejected a price increase from \$3.80 per thousand cubic feet. The minister said it was soon as the Soviet Union accepted what he called a "reasonable price" the pipeline valve would be opened at Astara, a border between the two countries.

Mr. Moinefar said the future of the Iranian-Japanese chemical complex at Bandar Khomeini—85 per cent owned by Japanese—depended on work halted after last year's revolution—depend on Japanese behaviour. "If the behaviour of Japan is followed by the United States certainly they lose their interests in Iran," he declared. "But if they are coming according to the contract we have with Japan, we are ready to cooperate with them means. If they are not coming, we are not waiting for them."

So far, the required number of Japanese experts has returned to resume work on the project, owing to disputes over labour control, the sanctions issue, and other problems. But Mr. Moinefar said it was not a question of ceding Japan's 50 per cent stake in the project to another country, merely of getting the done. "This is a matter of experts—we can employ experts all over the world, be it Japan, Hungary, East Germany, or where," he said.

AMMAN MARKET PLACE

RESTAURANTS

UNCLE JOHA RESTAURANT
Wadi Esseer St. below AD-DAR
For fine European & Oriental cuisine, enjoy the lovely atmosphere at Uncle Joha Restaurant on Wadi Esseer St.

RAKOGZ RESTAURANT
For fine Italian food with a warm ambience, call 42829 for reservations. Prince Moh'd St. across from City Bank.

AL WAHA RESTAURANT
Traditional Arabic dishes in the perfect atmosphere.
SPAIN'S CITY UNIVERSITY JOURNAL INTERSECTION

Mandalay Restaurant
THE ULTIMATE IN SOPHISTICATION
Next to the Orthodox Club.
For reservations call 43564

DON'T MISS
AT THE Holiday Inn

FEEL AT HOME AT BEEFY!!
Stop in for or take-away your favourite hamburgers, pizzas, chicken tikka, ice cream, milk shakes & more at Beefy. Between Firas & Dakhalieh circles.

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO
Opposite Akilah Maternity Hospital 3rd Circle, J. Amman Tel. 41093
Try our special "Flaming Pot" fondue during your next visit. Take-away orders welcome. Welcome and thank you.

WELCOME INDIA CHICKEN - TIKKA INN
Prince Mohammad St. Wadi Seer Rd. Opposite CitiBank Tel. 42437-Amman

al barah pub
THE PLACE YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR
PUB LUNCH JD 1.500
JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT
AMMAN Wadi Seer Road East of the new Traffic bridge Tel: 61922

MISCELLANEOUS

Established to promote the preservation and marketing of hand-made articles by Jordanian craftsmen. Visit us soon to see the unique and practical items at the center (see map).
Jordan Craft Development Center Telephone 44555 P.O. Box 2701

SONY.
For Betamax, televisions, stereos and other SONY products:
Agent and distributor **ZAKI A. GHUL Tel. 21770**

EYES EXAMINED CONTACT LENSES (Hard & Soft)
OPTIKOS SHAMI O.D
The Best Ever Made in Optics
Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel 42043

Visit Caravan Bazaar
At Al-Husseini Youth City Specialised in:
Olive Wood, Mother of Pearl, Silver, Gold Jewellery & all kind of Hand-craft Products wholesale & Retail
Tel. 67181, 42526 P.O. Box 2758, Amman - Jordan.

TRANSPORTATION
FOR: SHIPPING-TRAVEL & TOURISM INSURANCE-CLEARANCE AIR FREIGHT-PACKING
PLEASE CONTACT:
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
Travel & Tourism
Tel. 37195, 22324, 5-6-7-8-9
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634
P.O. Box 7806, Amman

NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR
1980 Models now available
SHEPHERD 1. OTEL
Tel. 39197

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.
PACKING & CRATING
AIR & SEA FREIGHT
TRAVEL & TOURISM
TEL. 62722, 38141, 22565
TLX. 21635 P.O. BOX 2143

SUPERMARKETS

To advertise in this section
phone 6774-2-3

ABDOUN SUPERMARKET
FRESH DAILY!!
meat, fruits & vegetables
Plus full assortment of foodstuffs and beverages
5th Circle, Orthodox Club Rd. Tel. 44880

AQABA

RUM RESTAURANT
AQABA'S NO. 1 FISH & PIZZA RESTAURANT. GRILLED & FRIED FISH SPECIALITIES. ENJOY A/C COMFORT INSIDE OR CAFE SEATING OUTDOORS. TAKE-AWAY SERVICE ALSO. LOCATED ON BEACH RD. BTWN. MIRAMAR & HOLIDAY INN HOTELS. TEL. 5680.

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT
AQABA Amman Road beside Samir Amis Restaurant (newly opened)

Samir Amis Restaurant & Bar
Located in central Aqaba, we offer you superb Oriental, European & Seafood dishes. Fresh sweets daily. Catering & take-away service available. Tel. 04-5508

Miramar Hotel
Air conditioned comfort, fresh water pool, disco and much more make Miramar the place to stay in Aqaba. Come in time for our Saturday buffet. Tel. 4361 P.O. Box 60

AQABA'S FIVE STAR Remal
RESTAURANT & DISCOTHEQUE
Exclusive international cuisine in charming surroundings. Boasting specialities such as oysters, frogs legs and other delicacies direct from France, all at reasonable prices. Tel. 4646, 4747.

CHINA RESTAURANT
The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba. Take-Away service. Open 11:30 - 3:30; 6:30 - 11:30 daily.

AQABA Holiday Inn
COME TO THE SUN!
Relax in comfort and ease at the Aqaba Holiday Inn where children under 12 stay free when sharing the same room with their parents. TEL. (04) 242671 x. 92263

HAVE FUN IN THE AQABA SUN...
at the Hotel-Club AQUAMARINA
enjoy our daily special Shavarma on the Beach
For reservation please call: Aqaba tel. 4333-4-5-6 Amman: 44932

